

Marie's rise through the ranks of the union began only a few years after she graduated from UCLA in 1957. While she was chair of the girl's physical education department at Palmdale High School, she became a member of Foothills, American Federation of Teachers Local 1424. From there she moved up the ladder; chapter chair, local secretary, local vice president and, in 1967, she was elected president of local 1424. At the time local 1424 had 15 chapters with over 900 members.

In 1970, Marie was elected secretary-treasurer of the CFT. The union could not have had a better person to help steer it through turbulent times. Marie served as secretary-treasurer during the collective bargaining fight for survival of the AFT in California and stabilized CFT finances by establishing good relations with all of the local treasurers, officers and staff of the CFT, the CFT credit union and the financial officers and staff of the AFT. Along with Marie's skill at debt management, these steps enabled the CFT to finance all collective bargaining elections.

During her record 24-year tenure as CFT secretary-treasurer, Marie also created and coordinated the CFT legal defense fund. This is just one more way in which she has made her mark on the CFT.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Marie Whipp, a person who has worked so hard to make a better life for California's schoolteachers. She deserves the respect and admiration of all of us who care about the fate of our public schools.

CUBA LIBERTY ACT

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 1995

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, for more than 30 years the United States has imposed a unilateral economic embargo on the people of Cuba. The hope of course was that such international pressure and isolation would bring the dictator, Fidel Castro, to his knees.

Unfortunately, after all this time, Castro still rules the island. What is more unfortunate, however, is that the people of Cuba, most no longer fervent followers of the revolution, are living in a state of political and financial depression.

Nobody denies that Castro is an old tyrant whose time to give up the lost hope of the revolution has come. Cuba is the last country in the hemisphere without democracy, free elections and an open economy. But, the legislation we are considering here today, will not result in any changes in this current situation. It will not bring down Castro any faster than the existing embargo has failed to remove him. In fact, H.R. 927 will result in the perverse effect of further isolating this nation. The attempt in this bill to internationalize the economic embargo by threatening economic sanctions against any other nation which trades with or invests in Cuba is unworkable and will embroil us in heated debates with our allies and friends in this hemisphere and beyond.

This is not to say that we should give up our attempts to rid the island of Castro. But the almost paranoid behavior of many in this Nation with respect to Castro is no longer justified. Cuba is no military threat to the United States.

Cuba is no longer a viable model for socialism. It is no longer a model for anything or anybody. So why the fixation.

As the recent report of the Inter-American Dialog Task Force on Cuba stated, "the prospects for change in Cuba are today greater than at any time since 1959. Yet, current United States policy neither encourages change in Cuba nor advances United States national interests."

Not long ago, during the House debate on whether we should renew most-favored-nation trade status with China, Members from both sides of the aisle argued passionately that while China's failure to live up to normal standards of international behavior was reprehensible, it was more important to engage the Chinese through political dialog and economic interaction. Without this face-to-face interaction, China's behavior could not be modified or changed.

Similarly, many Members of this Congress supported the President's decision to extend diplomatic recognition of Vietnam because they felt an open dialog would help us resolve once and for all the issue of our POW/MIA's.

Finally, this Nation has constantly engaged the North Koreans in frank and open discussion of their nuclear weapons programs and we have even agreed to sell them nuclear power generating equipment.

My point here is that this Nation has chosen to confront in full diplomatic dialog some of the most ruthless communist, civil rights abusing dictatorships in the world in the hope that this dialog would somehow influence their behavior both domestically and in the international arena.

So, what is wrong with our policy approach to Cuba. Is Cuba any more of a threat to us than China or North Korea? Hardly. Is Castro somehow more of a dictator than the leadership in Beijing or Hanoi? No.

So, why shouldn't the United States policy toward Cuba be changed to reflect the same approach that we take toward every other communist dictator in the world.

H.R. 927 creates a false sense of hope. It will not topple Castro but it will tighten the noose around the already miserable life most ordinary Cubans live under.

TRIBUTE TO MANCHESTER, NH POLICE CHIEF PETER FAVREAU

HON. WILLIAM H. ZELIFF, JR.

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 1995

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Manchester, NH Police Chief Peter Favreau for his leadership role in putting together one of the Nation's most successful antidrug crusades.

Manchester, a city with a population of 98,000, had the usual problems of a city that size. While the overall crime rate in the State's largest city has declined in recent years, drug offenses increased dramatically when the city became a target for gangs from nearby Lowell and Lawrence, MA, who came to Manchester to sell drugs.

Chief Favreau, ignoring generation-old, traditional police turf lines, invited the New Hampshire State Police into the city of Manchester for the first time to work hand-in-hand

with his officers to combat this invasion of drug dealers, gang members, and their related crimes. Police Chief Favreau solicited and received a \$100,000 grant from the State Department of Justice to set up an interagency law enforcement task force.

Manchester police, working together with agents from the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Attorney General's Drug Task Force, the State Police Special Investigations Unit, and the Sheriff's Department, mobilized to rid the city of these drug dealers. The operation was stepped up in June in hopes of preventing an escalation of drug wars that had already resulted in the shooting deaths of two young men. Mayor Ray Wieczorek joined in by forming a task force of city health, building code enforcement, and police officials aimed at putting pressure on absentee landlords and their crumbling dwellings used for prostitution and drug dealing.

Chief Favreau, working in conjunction with U.S. Attorney Paul Gagnon's office and the unified law enforcement community, mobilized all the resources he could and successfully cleaned up the neighborhood.

Leaders of the T.B.O.N. organizations—Take Back Our Neighborhoods—say that as a result of Chief Favreau's task force's efforts, morale in the neighborhood is a lot better. They credit Chief Favreau and his leadership for making the area a much better place to live.

Mr. Speaker, Chief Peter Favreau's distinguished career is a model of the best we have in the law enforcement community. I ask my colleagues to join with me in saluting Chief Peter Favreau for his leadership in the Operation Streetsweeper program and immeasurably improving the lives of the people of the Manchester area. Because of Chief Favreau's dedication and ability, the citizens of Manchester feel much more comfortable and safer moving about the queen city.

IN HONOR OF THE CALIFORNIA PARALYZED VETERANS AND CASA CORAZON OF LONG BEACH, CA

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 1995

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the California Paralyzed Veterans for their commitment to providing comfortable housing for disabled veterans in the 38th Congressional District. Their hard work and dedication has resulted in the construction in Long Beach, CA, of Casa Corazon—a model of housing for persons with disabilities.

Casa Corazon is also an outstanding example of what can happen when Government agencies in Washington and at the local level join together for the betterment of a community. To make the dream of Casa Corazon a reality, the California Paralyzed Veterans reached out to include the Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD], the Long Beach Housing Authority and the city of Long Beach. Their cooperation contributed heavily to the successful completion of Casa Corazon.